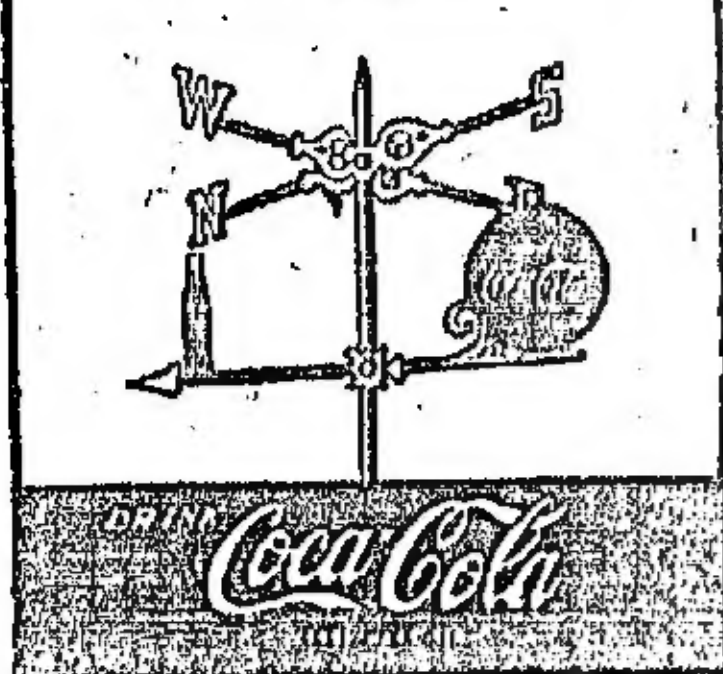


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VOL. VI NO. 18

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## CHINA'S GESTURE IMPRESSES Believed To Be Genuinely Interested In Settlement

### COMMENT

The gap between Britain and the United States as to the most appropriate method of dealing with Communist China is disturbing. It is the British viewpoint that no opportunity of obtaining a reasonable settlement with Peking can be discarded. The United States dismisses new approaches by the Mao Tse-tung Government as part of calculated plan to split the free countries and is adamant in demanding the branding of the Chinese Reds as aggressors.

If that happens it will be the duty of the United Nations to take such measures as they think proper to bring China to heel. This might mean, if America presses, economic sanctions, which, at best, would stop trade with China and, at worst, would mean war. And it will meet with strong opposition by Britain.

Of course the Chinese are aggressors—and aggression must be halted. But the strategy needed to oppose it cannot be rushed. It must be the result of due thought and careful planning.

At the moment, the impression is given that some of the international leaders do not give themselves time to sit down and think things out calmly. Attempts are made to hurry nations from one climax to the next.

One great danger in this frantic process is that Britain will be separated from the United States. If that should happen the free world would indeed face bitter catastrophe.

There are differences between our two countries. They are serious, but not insoluble. They can, we hope, be straightened out by a touch of the wisdom and restraint which belong, traditionally, to British statesmanship.

We all accept that the prospects of an agreement with China not damned by the smell of appeasement are not rosy, but Peking's readiness to talk cannot be lightly cast aside. Further elucidation of Peking's intentions is the immediate answer, not sanctions. Never was sane leadership more essential.

## Full Text Being Studied By Mr Attlee

London, Jan. 25.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, has received from the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, full details of the fresh communication from the Chinese Government on Korea, an official spokesman said today.

The despatch was handed to Mr Attlee by Mr V. K. Krishna Menon, the Indian High Commissioner, last night.

### CHURCHILL CHALLENGE ON STEEL

London, Jan. 25.

Mr Winston Churchill, back from his holiday in North Africa, raised the political temperature in the House of Commons today by threatening the Government with a vote of censure over steel nationalisation.

The industry is due to be taken over by the State on February 15.

Mr Churchill said he thought the nationalisation of steel would "greatly hamper rearmament."

He pressed for a debate. But Mr Herbert Morrison, the Government leader in the House of Commons, who arranges Parliamentary business would not commit himself. He said he wondered if the Opposition realised that finality had been reached on the steel nationalisation issue.

Mr Churchill then asked if there was any precedent for a Government, "however desirous of clinging to office," refusing a formal motion amounting to a censure from a responsible Opposition.

Mr Morrison retorted that he had not refused yet. He preferred to see the terms of the motion. There the matter was left for the present.—Reuter.

### DUTCH FRICTION

The Hague, Jan. 25.

Queen Juliana conferred throughout the day with leaders of Holland's political parties in an attempt to provide the country with a new government following the unexpected resignation yesterday of the coalition government headed by Premier Willem Drees.

The Queen conferred separately with the Vice-President of the State Council, the Senate President and leaders of six political parties. The Queen was reported to have narrowed the list down to three possibilities and was expected to name a premier-designate who will attempt to form a new Cabinet.

The first choice is believed to be the liberal leader, Mr Oud. The outgoing premier may be asked to try again if Mr Oud is unsuccessful. Political leaders believe Mr Oud was not likely to succeed because the total strength of the parties backing him was only 27 of 100 votes.

Simultaneously, dissension was

Usually well informed quarters said today that the despatch is considered to confirm further the earlier impression that the Chinese Government is genuinely interested in a peaceful settlement of Far Eastern problems.

Observers thought that the new move would make Britain more anxious to postpone any vote on the United States resolution branding China as aggressor at this stage and in its present form.

It is considered likely that further Ministerial consultations are being held in the light of this despatch, before giving Sir Gladwyn Jebb at Lake Success final instructions on the attitude to be taken by the British delegation to the American and the Asian-Arab resolutions.

According to reliable sources, China has made it clear that she will not insist on her admission to the United Nations as a condition precedent before she would agree to a seven-nation conference to discuss a ceasefire in Korea or other problems.

It is stated that all that China requires would be an assurance by the seven powers—which include the four other veto nations—that the status of the Peking Government as the legitimate representative of China was accepted.

The actual process of seating Peking's representatives in the United Nations could wait for the usual procedure machinery.

In the new clarifications, it is also understood, China had accepted that, in any final settlement in Korea, other powers have an interest.

### CONSIDERABLE CHANGE

She has accepted the position that, considering the wartime history of Korea and the creation of the 38th Parallel as a dividing line, it is legitimate that the final settlement should be an international affair.

This is considered by observers here as a considerable modification of the Chinese

### Tom Thumb Dies

London, Jan. 25.

Tom Thumb, last of the London Zoo's tarsiers, died early today in his cage. Tom and two other monkeys were sent from the Philippines in 1948 and were one of the Zoo's biggest attractions. The two other tarsiers have already died. Zoo officials said Tom was believed to be the only tarsier in Europe.—United Press.

reported among high military officers because the government disagreed with the Chief of Staff, General Hendrik Kruls, over the speed and scope of Dutch rearmament. Two high officers already have resigned in protest and there were reports that 15 others were seriously considering quitting.—United Press.

### Big Liverpool Blaze

Birkenhead, Jan. 25.

Fifty firemen fought a dockside blaze here today and saved Britain's biggest industrial grease plant. The blaze began in the grease storage department of the Vacuum Oil Company's work.

Flames shot 1,000 feet into the air and a thick pall of smoke covered the adjacent docks. Firemen had a narrow escape when a gable wall collapsed, blocking some railway lines.

The cause of the fire was not immediately determined but sabotage was ruled out.—Reuter.

### Eisenhower Disturbed

London, Jan. 25.

General Dwight Eisenhower, the Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army, will go back to the United States "somewhat disturbed" about Europe's armament production, Atlantic Pact sources said here today.

The Supreme Commander is particularly concerned about the lack of standardisation he found in his tour of the European Atlantic Pact capitals, which ended today.

This problem will be a priority in the report he will make to Congress committees in Washington. In America he will meet Mr William Roger Herod, the newly-appointed Co-ordinator of Atlantic Pact Production, and impress on him the need for more rapid arms production.—Reuter.

## New U.S. Orders On Hongkong Embargo

Washington, Jan. 25.

The Department of Commerce announced today that shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables may continue to Hongkong and Macao under general licence until March 31. The term "general licence" means no restrictions are imposed on shipments by the United States government.

Shipments of other perishable food products, including frozen food, can be made only with validated licences.

The Commerce Department orders, effective December 3, revoked general licences for shipments to certain Far Eastern areas but an exception was made in the case of vegetables and fruits for consumption in Hongkong and Macao. Today's action represents a two-month extension of the time in which shipments of fresh fruits and vegetables may be made to these colonies.

The Commerce Department also said exporters applying for licences to ship to Hongkong and Macao under restrictions now in force must submit their justifications for such shipments as attachments to their applica-

tions. This action is intended to prevent the transshipment of United States goods from Hongkong and Macao to Communist areas in the Far East and at the same time meet the legitimate needs of these colonies for United States imports.

Applications for export licences to export to Hongkong and Macao are being thoroughly screened by the Commerce Department Office of International Trade and will not be approved, for the time being, unless there is positive evidence that (1) quantities and products are limited to the short term needs of Hongkong and Macao, or (2) if they are to be transhipped, that they will go to destinations known to and approved by the United States government.—United Press.



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THEATREAt 2.30, 5.30,  
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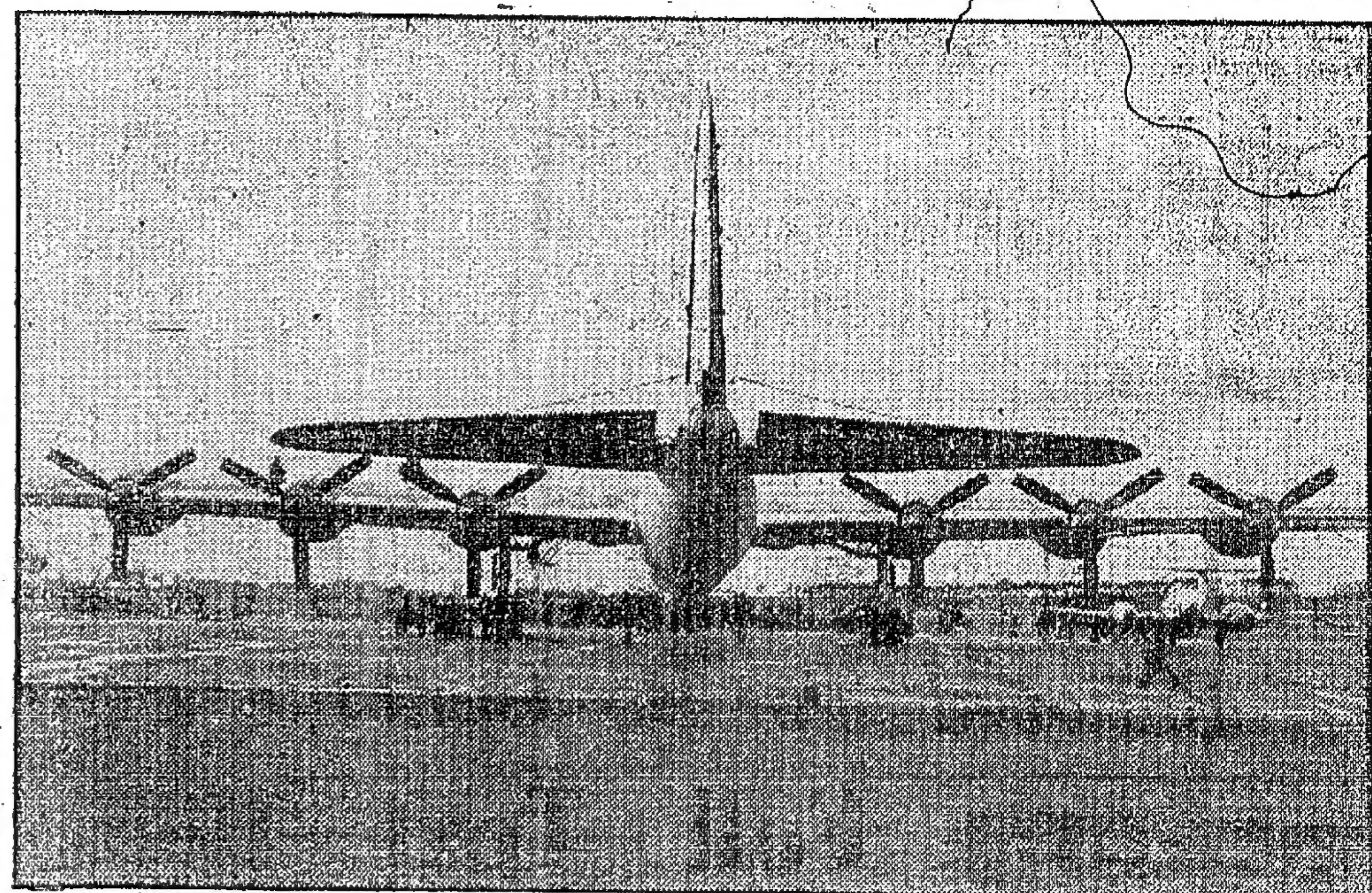
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are on view in the  
Morning Post Building.**ORDERS BOOKED**

Six American 10-engined, 150-ton Convair B-36 bombers of the US Air Force Strategic Command have completed a flight from Fort Worth, Texas, to England and back. The B-36 carries a crew of 15, has a range of 10,000 miles and a radius of action of 3,000 miles with a 10,000-lb. bomb load. It is the world's biggest bomber. The picture shows a view from the rear, showing some of the six piston engines. In addition to these there are four jet engines, to give a total h.p. of about 40,000.—Central Press.

## AMERICAN PROTEST TO FRANCE ON SALES OF GOLD AT PREMIUM PRICE

Washington, Jan. 25.

An International Monetary Fund official said today that the United States Treasury has communicated an informal protest to the French government regarding the reported sales by the Bank of France of gold at premium prices.

The Treasury would not comment on the reported French gold sales or on what action it has taken or will take. However, it was understood that the Treasury on Wednesday communicated by cable with officials in France.

According to preliminary information received by the Fund, the official said, the Bank of France has been selling on the free market in France gold from its reserve at premium prices in dollars up to \$42 an ounce, gaining profits over the internationally-agreed United States Treasury rate of \$35 an ounce. It was said that such sales are undermining the value of the American dollar.

The Fund has not yet received any request for action on the situation by any member governments and the question has not yet come before the Fund's Board. However, it has attracted the attention of staff experts who are looking into French transactions.

Still too early to say what the Fund Board will do, the official said the Fund does not know the scope of the transactions and whether the French intend to continue them.

### TREASURY MUM

Answers to these questions were presumably obtained by the Treasury on Wednesday, but Treasury officials would not comment and the Fund officials said the Treasury has not told the Fund what information it has received.

The official said the Fund does not expect to take any formal action in this case, unless investigations by its staff experts indicate that such action would be warranted and the United States or some other member governments would take a strong stand.

He explained that ordinarily the Fund has no jurisdiction on the sales of gold for local currency within a country. If the sales involve any other third currency, he said, such transactions would be considered by the Fund to be an international affair involving foreign currency in which the Fund would have jurisdiction.—United Press.

### General Juin's Promotion

Paris, Jan. 25.

General Alphonse Juin, who has been widely mentioned for a possible High Command post in the Atlantic defence organisation, was today appointed Inspector-General of the French Armed Forces with authority over the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

The decree appointing General Juin added that he will represent France in all international military bodies and especially the Military Committee of the Atlantic Pact.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN MAY HELP INDO-CHINA

London, Jan. 25.

The possibility of British aid to help French forces battle the Vietminh rebels in Indo-China is under study here, informed sources said today.

The sources said there was no question of supplying troops but it was believed that certain equipment, especially aircraft, might be offered to the French.

It was understood that whatever assistance might be suggested it would likely to be drawn from Malaya, where the British forces are also battling rebels.

British official circles were described as believing that as long as Communist China does not intervene, the French position can be maintained in Indo-China.—United Press.

### Burmese Minister's Visit To Indonesia

Singapore, Jan. 25.

The Burmese Foreign Minister, accompanied by three advisers, passed through Singapore en route to Jakarta this morning aboard a KLM Constellation. He said he was going to Indonesia to promote closer relations between the two countries and on his way home he might see Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.—United Press.

## Behind Mr. Bevin's Illness

London, Jan. 25.

The serious illness of the Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin, today means far more to Britain and to the world than just the loss of a competent man from a high job.

The true fact is that 69-year-old Ernest Bevin, a man with only a primary school education and experience as a union organiser, is one of the few men capable of holding down Britain's No. 2 job under pressures that come particularly from within his own party.

That was brought home by the fact that Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, thought it necessary to take over personally active direction of foreign affairs, adding that load to the tremendous burden he already carries.

Mr. Bevin is an old man in poor health and stricken by pneumonia. If he recovers, he will be out for weeks, perhaps months, and at a time when international developments are boiling. In almost no other country would time be spared in replacing him.—United Press.

### Pakistan Complaint

London, Jan. 25.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, told the House of Commons today that the British Government had received representations some time ago from Pakistan Government about the delay in the delivery of jet aircraft to the Royal Pakistan Air Force.

He added that the matter was receiving attention.—Reuter.



# AGGRESSOR BRAND PROBABLE

## Britain's Position Regarded As Partly In Doubt

### Mr Bevin Making Progress

London, Jan. 25. The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, who is ill with pneumonia, was "somewhat improved", Mr Herbert Morrison, the Government leader in the House of Commons, told Parliament today.

He was replying to a question by the Opposition leader, Mr Winston Churchill, who asked for information about the health of the Foreign Secretary, "for whose recovery we are all very much concerned."

The Foreign Office announced tonight that Mr Bevin was maintaining the progress which he made earlier today.—Reuter.

### British Defence Statement

London, Jan. 25. The British Government is to make a statement on defence on Monday, it was announced in the House of Commons today.

Mr Winston Churchill, the Opposition leader, said he presumed the statement would say something about rearmament, trained reserves and so on.—Reuter.

### New Administrator For Eritrea

London, Jan. 25. Mr D. C. Cumming, the Deputy Civil Secretary to the Sudan Government, had been appointed Chief Administrator of Eritrea. He will replace Brigadier F. G. Drew, who is retiring shortly for health reasons.—Reuter.

## Vigorous U.S. Opposition To Arab-Asian Motion

Lake Success, Jan. 25.

Most of the eight Western European countries here are expected to support a United Nations condemnation of Communist China as an aggressor in Korea, though Britain's position up to a late hour today remained partly in doubt.

Sweden is regarded as certain to abstain on the American resolution condemning Communist China as an aggressor. Denmark and Norway will most likely support the resolution, though both these countries are said to be interested to see what Britain will do.

Belgium and Luxembourg are authoritatively said to be prepared to follow the lead of France, whose Government has said that it would support the motion.

The British final position was still in doubt, according to spokesmen here.

The feeling in British circles was that the British Government would most likely support a straightforward condemnation of Communist China as an aggressor, but would not back any move which would set into motion the application of sanctions.

On the basis of this survey it would appear that the American resolution could count on the certain support of five of eight Western European countries.

Dutch and British support were regarded by experienced diplomatic observers as probable.

Final voting on the resolution is not expected before Saturday. The Arab-Asian proposal for a seven-power conference on Far East problems, reported to have been approved by the Chinese Communist Government, had today gained little substantial support among delegations here.

The proposal was to hold an exploratory conference of Russia, Britain, France, the United States, Egypt, India, the Chinese People's Republic.

The British delegation was also reliably reported to be opposed to the Arab-Asian proposal on similar grounds.

The Chinese Communist Government had already told Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, through New Delhi, that it was prepared to take part in the proposed seven-power conference.

This acceptance, though viewed as important by certain Arab and Asian delegations, was discounted rather heavily in other United Nations circles.

These circles pointed out that such a seven-power conference, with exactly the same membership, was proposed by the Chinese Communists themselves on January 17.

Diplomatic circles also drew attention to the fact that the suggested conference, although said to be "exploratory," would be hardly different from a full-scale Far Eastern conference.

The feeling was growing in United Nations circles that there need not be any contradiction between the American desire for a condemnation of Chinese aggression and the Arab-Asian insistence on a Far East conference.

United States spokesmen have said that if Communist China were branded an aggressor, it would be in support of a moral principle and would not preclude later negotiations on Korean and Far Eastern problems.—Reuter.

Dr Rajeshwar Dayal, Indian delegate to the United Nations, said today that the strongest force in Asia today is nationalism. He told the 29th School of International Relations conducted by the League of Women Voters of Massachusetts and Radcliffe College that Asia is in a state of ferment caused by changing habits, thoughts and political ideas.

The flight now was to attain democracy and freedom. Asia had too long been a plaything of the Western powers vying for its raw materials.—United Press.

### Strongest Force In Asia

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## SWISS CRITICISE AMERICA

Geneva, Jan. 25.

The newspaper La Suisse, commenting today on the American attitude towards the Korean problem, said: "At the very moment that a majority of the United Nations were voting for conciliation, Congress replied by demanding that China be condemned as an aggressor and be refused entry into the United Nations."

"But at the United Nations have the delegates of the non-Communist world nothing to do but bend before the decisions of Congress?"

"If it means following the policy implied in the Washington votes, where will this lead but to an extension of the war? At a conference table the Western powers could find unity again. To continue these public debates will only result in aggravating their differences.—Reuter.

Cairo, Jan. 25.

The Arab League nations' decision to abstain from voting on the "Brand China" resolution at Lake Success has not surprised political observers here.

The decision is part of the old Arab policy of walking the tight-rope that divides the Eastern and Western worlds. The Middle East has found the growing tension between Communism and the West the best opportunity they have had for enforcing freedom for themselves from what they consider the last vestiges of "Western imperialism."

The Arabs are undoubtedly using the present international tension as an opportunity for bargaining with the West. The important aspect of that bargaining is the new State of Israel, which the Moslem Middle East distrusts.—Reuter.

## CHINA'S GESTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

the existing conflict, every nation had a great responsibility and Britain, like India, should not miss a great opportunity of settling outstanding Far Eastern problems at a conference table.

In the meantime, political and military observers think that the mysterious stalemate in the Korean war and the recent references to a "No-Man's-Land" may be the result of the Chinese desire to create a lull in the fighting, and a virtual cease-fire, to enable the negotiating seven-nation committee to meet.

The latest official information reaching here from the Korean front indicates that no Chinese attack seems likely for at least a week, United Nations reconnaissances in force are meeting very little opposition.

### AMERICAN ATTITUDE

On the other hand, American commentators interpret the lull as indicating that the Chinese "cutting edge" has been blunted, that they cannot keep up the force of seasoned and well-equipped troops and that increased air attacks are beginning to tell on the Chinese troops and supply lines.

Some neutral observers believe that this interpretation may have been responsible to some extent for the hardening of the American Chinese policy and the recent Military Command's statements that American troops would stay in Korea.

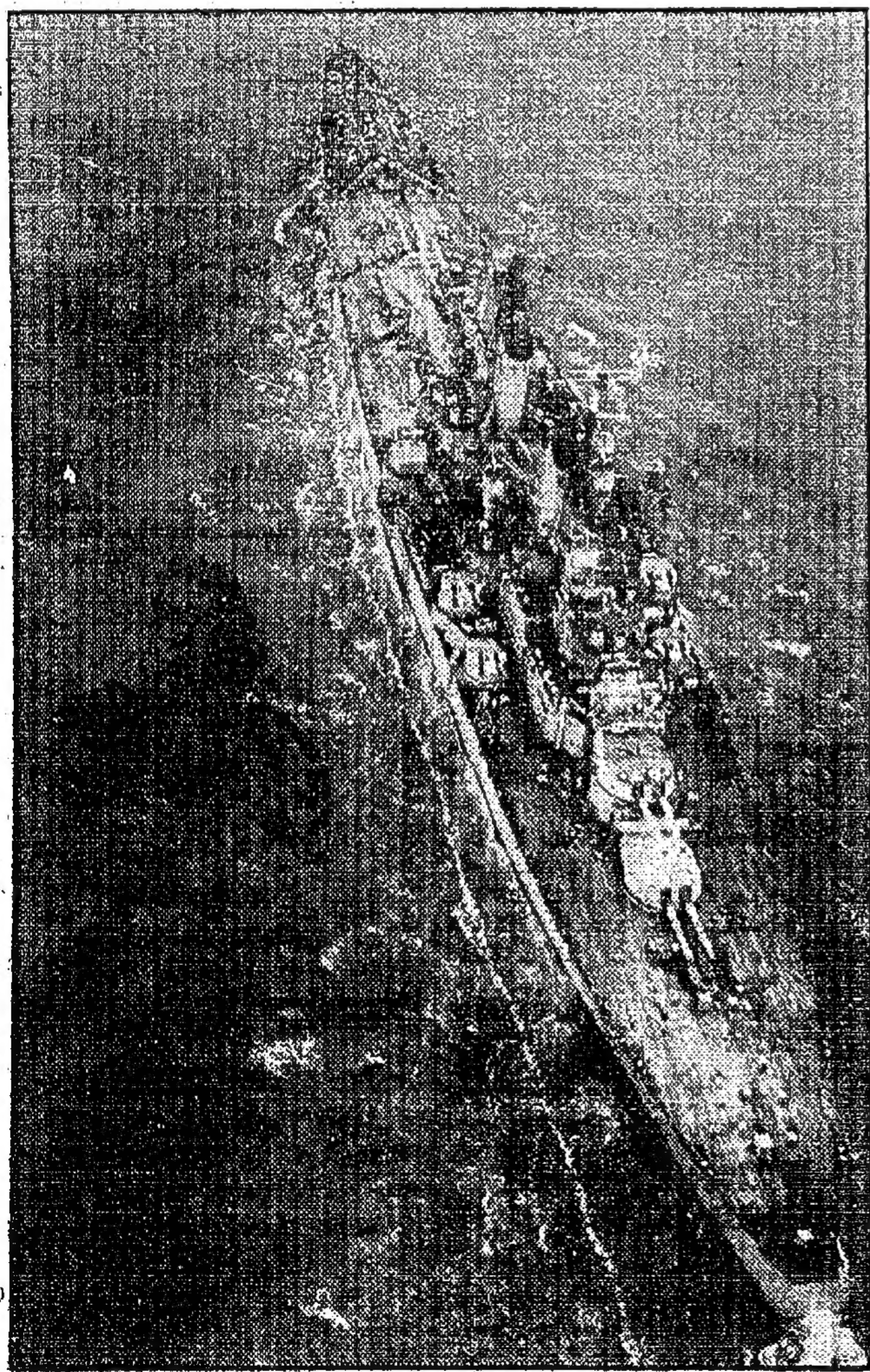
These observers also think that the American policy may be to wait in Korea until the United Nations troops are pushed out—at minimum cost to themselves and at maximum cost to the Chinese Communists and North Koreans—in short a policy of "voluntary withdrawal."

This policy, according to these observers, would enable the Americans to keep the Korean issue alive—if dormant—and thereby eliminate the need to discuss other Far Eastern issues, like Formosa, with the Chinese indefinitely.

2.—By not rigidly insisting on precise conditions for China's admission to the United Nations. This, however, is understood to be an omission rather than a formal withdrawal from their previous Peking standpoint.

3.—By admitting the principle that foreign powers have an internationally sound status in the settlement of the internal political future of Korea.

This is seen as the logical corollary of China's insistence on the international obligations under the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations in connection with the eventual restoration of Formosa to China.—Reuter.



The battleship HMS Vanguard, wearing the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, for the last time, left Portsmouth last week to join other units for the annual Spring cruise. The carrier HMS Indomitable will eventually wear the flag of the C-in-C. This aerial view was taken off the Isle of Wight.—Central Press.

## Queens

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# INCHON BOMBARDED FROM SEA

## West Korean Port Shelled By United Nations Warships



**WINTER COSTUME**—Ice crystals, formed by the below-freezing temperature, make a glistening coat for the spray figures on one of the fountains in Trafalgar Square. Despite the cold weather, the water-sprayers continue their perennial operation.

## UN Patrols Push On Into No-Man's-Land

Tokyo, Jan. 25.

United Nations warships tonight bombarded Inchon, west coast Korean port, crashing tons of shells on to the port and dock area.

Canadian and other Commonwealth warships were taking part in the operation but there were no details of any supporting ground action.

Inchon, held by the Communists since United Nations forces fell back there at the beginning of January, was the port at which General Douglas MacArthur threw in his vast seaborne invasion force on Sept 9 last year to split and crush the original North Korean offensive.

It lies 20 miles west of Seoul, the Communist-occupied South Korean capital. United Nations forces evacuated the port on Jan. 4.

South of the city, United Nations armoured land patrols probed today up to 25 miles into the devastated No-Man's-Land between the two forces without encountering Communist resistance.

(At Lake Success, some usually reliable sources suggested that the Communists had pulled back their forces to create a lull in the fighting while negotiations for a cease-fire were going on).

Ronald Batchelor, Reuters war correspondent with the United States Eighth Army, said that the Communist forces, which had been withdrawn along the entire Western and Central fronts, continued to show little or no inclination to resist the United Nations' probing patrols.

During the past 24 hours these patrols pushed between 10 and 25 miles into Communist-held territory on a 70-mile front.

An Eighth Army communique tonight said that extensive patrolling continued over the whole front, but enemy contact was negligible.

### YONGWOL BATTLE

The communique did not mention reports of a battle between a United Nations division and a large force of North Koreans, which was said to have raged this afternoon in the Yongwol area.

It said that there had been no contact between United Nations patrols and Communist forces north of Yongwol this morning. Reports from the front had said earlier that a United Nations division was "decimating" a large North Korean force surrounded yesterday southwest of Yongwol.

Yongwol is in the eastern sector, 30 miles southeast of Wonju, a key road and railway junction which has been the scene of stern battles in the past fortnight. Wonju is now occupied by United Nations troops, after changing hands several times.

One heavily-armoured patrol penetrated 10 miles north of devastated Wonju yesterday to enter Hoenseong, scattering a Communist battalion and company on the way.

The Communists melted away up a road to the north, down which they had launched their attack which captured the town earlier this month.—Reuters.

### NO SIGN OF MAIN RED ARMIES

Tokyo, Jan. 25.

United Nations forces found no sign of main Chinese Communist or North Korean forces within 50 miles of their defence line today.

Reports were growing that the Chinese have halted their armies just south of the 38th Parallel for the beginning of political negotiations or even

withdrawn some of their best troops entirely from Korea.

Yesterday, one United Nations force got to within 30 miles of the Parallel in the centre of the front, meeting only a few score Communists.

Some observers speculate that the Chinese have let their advantageous position slip through their fingers because after the mauling they have had from the air they now want to create conditions for a cease-fire.—Reuters.

## Eritrean

## Autonomy

## Discussions

London, Jan. 25.

Senor E. Matienzo, the United Nations Commissioner for Eritrea, will arrive here on Monday for discussions with the British Government on a new Constitution for Eritrea.

Last December the United Nations Assembly decided that Eritrea, now administered by Great Britain, should be an autonomous State federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown.

Senor Matienzo, a Bolivian, will discuss here the legal, financial and constitutional problems arising out of the United Nations resolution and the transfer of administration from Britain.

Brigadier Drew, the chief British administrator in Eritrea, has arrived in London for the talks. Senor Matienzo is expected to go to Eritrea after the talks.—Reuters.

## Appeal From Ex-King

London, Jan. 25.  
Ex-King Peter of Yugoslavia, who now lives in Paris, today sent a personal telegram to King George asking for a reprieve for Nenad Kovacevic, who is due to be hanged at Manchester tomorrow for the murder of a fellow Yugoslav.

Palace officials said that they could not say whether the King had taken any action regarding it. When Kovacevic was sentenced to death last December, the defence was that the murdered man was a "quisling" and that his associates had caused Kovacevic's father, two brothers and three sisters to be shot.—Reuters.

## Peron Imposes Military Rule On Rail Strikers

Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

The President of Argentina, General Juan Peron, today imposed military rule on all railway employees in the Buenos Aires area, including several hundred Britons and other foreigners.

He took this step to try to break the three-day old railway strike, which is causing growing transport chaos.

The railways have been owned by the State since they were bought from their former British owners four years ago. General Peron, in serious conflict for the first time with

labour, from which he draws his greatest support, "mobilised" the railwaymen—striking for higher wages—under the National defence laws.

High officials of the Ministry of Transport, including managers of the various railways, received appointments as Army officers "for the duration." They will enforce military law over all men called up.

The President ordered police to round up strikers who defied the mobilisation order. They will be handed over to the military for trial and punishment.

President Peron declared last night that if the working classes did not like his method "I will give up my job and go home."

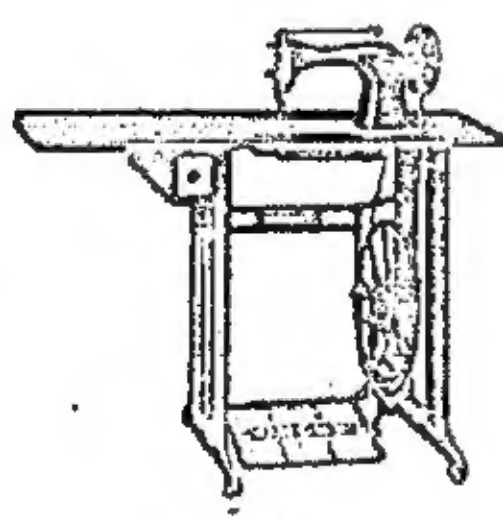
President Peron's announcement last night that he would break the railway stoppage by mobilising the strikers and placing them under military rule has so far produced no improvement in the situation.

Skeleton services on some of the five main lines serving Buenos Aires were slightly increased but few men returned.

President Peron, who had declared that the strike was a "conspiracy" against his Government—he named all the opposition forces starting with the Communists—said that if the workers did not approve of his methods he would quit. The men, who are striking for the third time in recent months, say they will stay out until their wage demands are met.—Reuters.

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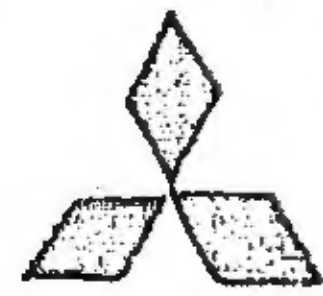
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### INVITATION

Will anyone who is interested in the welfare of poor children kindly offer to accept the honorary appointment of General Secretary, Hongkong Society for the Protection of Children? It is desirable that those offering their services should be permanent residents. Please address offers to the Chairman, H.K.S.P.C., P.O. Box No. 2502.



# TRUMAN LABELS PEKING REGIME AS AGGRESSOR

Washington, Jan. 25.

President Truman told a Press conference today, "I believe in calling an aggressor an aggressor."

The President made this comment at a news conference in connection with the problem of Chinese Communist action in Korea which is being discussed at the United Nations.

Mr Truman issued the following statement to the Press:

"Ambassador Warren Austin has fully and forcefully presented the views of this Government on our attitude toward aggression by the Chinese Communists. These views have the solid support of the Executive,

the Congress and the people of the United States.

"Each member of the United Nations must make its own decision on this issue. For my part I believe in calling an aggressor an aggressor. The question of what can and should be done about the aggression in Korea, of course, must be discussed with all other friendly nations.

"Obviously, this is no time for rash or unwise action. This is the time for clear thinking and firmness. Let me stress again that the American resolution contains, as all our proposals have contained, a method for bringing about a cease-fire and for opening the way for a peaceful settlement of outstanding issues."

## EISENHOWER TO BROADCAST

The President said that General Dwight Eisenhower, who returns here next Wednesday from his tour of the North Atlantic Treaty nations, will report immediately to the President and then to a special Cabinet meeting at the White House.

Gen. Eisenhower also will make a radio report to the nation next Friday night.

President Truman bluntly rejected the theory of Senator Burnet Maybank that the Administration's failure to apply price controls at an earlier date had brought the country near the point of disaster. He said simply he did not think this was so.

Mr Truman also said that changes in the Defence Production Act to tighten up wage and price controls will be recommended by the Defence Mobiliser, Charles Wilson, after he gets the President's prior approval.—United Press.

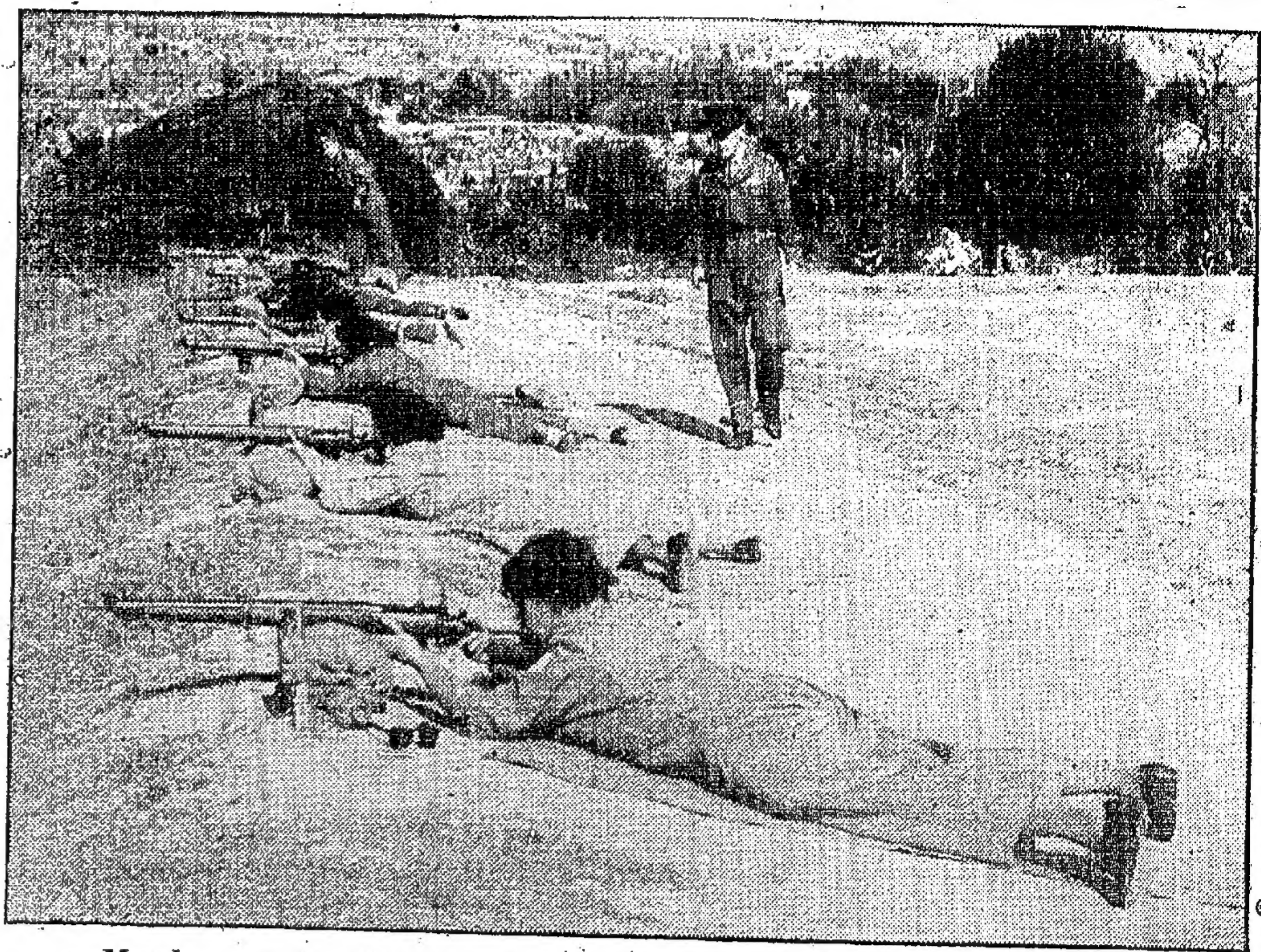
## Majlis Supports Premier

Teheran, Jan. 25.

The Prime Minister, Ali Razmara's, Government won a vote of confidence in the Persian Majlis (Lower House) today by 91 votes to six, with four abstentions.

They had faced criticism recently from the National Front Opposition group and the Press but are fully supported by the Shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Usually reliable sources expected the Prime Minister to institute the Shah's cherished idea of land reforms, though most deputies and Senators are landowners.—Reuter.



Members of the Women's Volunteer Service of the Hongkong Defence Force firing at the Annual Meeting on the Kowloon City range last week.—Staff Photographer.

## INDIA HOPES FOR U.S. HELP

New York, Jan. 25.

Mr J. J. Singh, the President of the India League of America, expressed the hope here today that nothing would happen to prevent two million extra tons of grain being sent to India.

In a letter to the New York Times, Mr. Singh said that the Indian Government's request for the grain was "plain, simple and direct."

He said: "India wants the help of the United States in securing two million tons of food grains over and above what India will pay for and buy directly."

"The fact that India has asked for such help, the fact that President Truman, the Secretary of State Mr Dean Acheson, and others had reacted favourably to India's request, has created a definite expectation in India that this time help will be forthcoming."

"I hope that nothing will happen in Administration circles or in Congressional circles to dash this expectation of the people of India," Mr Singh said.—Reuter.

## U.S. HESITATES

Washington, Jan. 25.

Stung by India's criticism of the United States' stand against Communist China, the Senate Foreign Committee refused to take early action today on India's request for 2,000,000 tons of American wheat.

Instead, the chairman, Senator Tom Connally, told reporters a sub-committee had been instructed to look into transactions involving about \$200,000,000 in wheat shipments.

The Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, said yesterday that legislation would be required to accomplish the project, but Senator Connally made it clear that yesterday's speech by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, had lessened considerably chances for prompt and favourable Congressional action. Senator Connally indicated that the sub-committee, headed by Senator Guy Gillette, would go into the question of America's now somewhat strained relations with India.—United Press.

## Alps White Death Menace Subsides

London, Jan. 25.

The people of the Alps, mourning about 250 dead and missing in Europe's devastating days of avalanches, today hoped that the "white death" had spent its force as colder weather spread over the mountains and valleys.

Austrians, Italians and Swiss counted their dead and missing and tried to estimate the damage wrought by the freak "false Spring," which had brought thousands of tons of snow thundering down upon sleeping Alpine villages.

Austria reported 142 dead and missing; Italy 34 dead; Switzerland 75 dead; all three countries listed many hurt and costly damage.

Reuter correspondents in the Alpine countries filled in the details.

Vienna: Temperatures in the worst-hit Austrian Alpine villages are now below freezing and, unless a thaw sets in, the present plans to evacuate homes will be abandoned.

French Chasseurs, Alpine troops, are helping 150 Austrian railway workers to dig out a locomotive buried on the Seefeld-Innsbruck line and open the line to traffic.

Water pipes supplying the city of Innsbruck, shattered by the snow, have been repaired sufficiently to get through a reduced supply.

Thousands of animals in Austrian valleys cut off from grazing are dying from starvation.

## WORKERS ESCAPE

Ninety more workers escaped today, reports said, from the camp on the Gross Glockner mountain in the Austrian Alps, where snow has held them prisoner for six days. The sick and injured were taken to hospital.

Geneva: There have been no new avalanches in Switzerland in the past 36 hours.

Switzerland called up 800 reservists today to help restore communications and dig out

villages in the worst-hit canton of Grisons.

The national avalanche fund has reached half a million francs. One of the St. Bernard monks said over the telephone today that the monastery had not been touched by avalanches and that a horse sleigh had arrived with food and mail from the Italian side of the frontier.—Reuter.

## Ruhr Strike Called Off

Bonn, Jan. 25.

A threatened strike of 800,000 West German steel workers and coal miners, which had been fixed for Feb. 1, is definitely off, it was announced here tonight.

The steel and coal workers, backed by other industrial unions, had announced their intention to strike unless definite steps were taken to satisfy their demands for "co-determination"—workers' representation on industrial management boards.

At a lengthy meeting today it was agreed that half of the members of the boards of directors in the coal-mining and iron and steel industries should be workers' representatives, who may be nominated by the trade unions.—Reuter.

## U.S. Worried By Crisis In Holland

New York, Jan. 25.

The New York Times editorial on Thursday saw a threat to the North Atlantic alliance in the Netherlands Cabinet crisis, and expressed hope for a speedy solution.

The editorial said: "The political crisis in the Netherlands has its importance for all of us since it concerns the Atlantic rearmament programme and South-east Asia." It said General Krul's dismissal is a "discouraging element because he was the main champion for rearmament on a larger scale, although it is not clear that his removal was due to his efforts to take more action on arms. As a matter of fact, his crisis has come at a time when progress was being made on rearmament, and Holland can be expected to play an adequate part in the Atlantic organisation, given a little time to think things out."

On the question of Western New Guinea, the paper said: "Like all Asian problems these days, this is full of paradoxes and dilemmas.... (New Guinea's) interests for the near future will certainly be better served by experienced Dutch administrators working parallel with the Australians in the eastern half of the island."—United Press.

## Spain To Send Observer

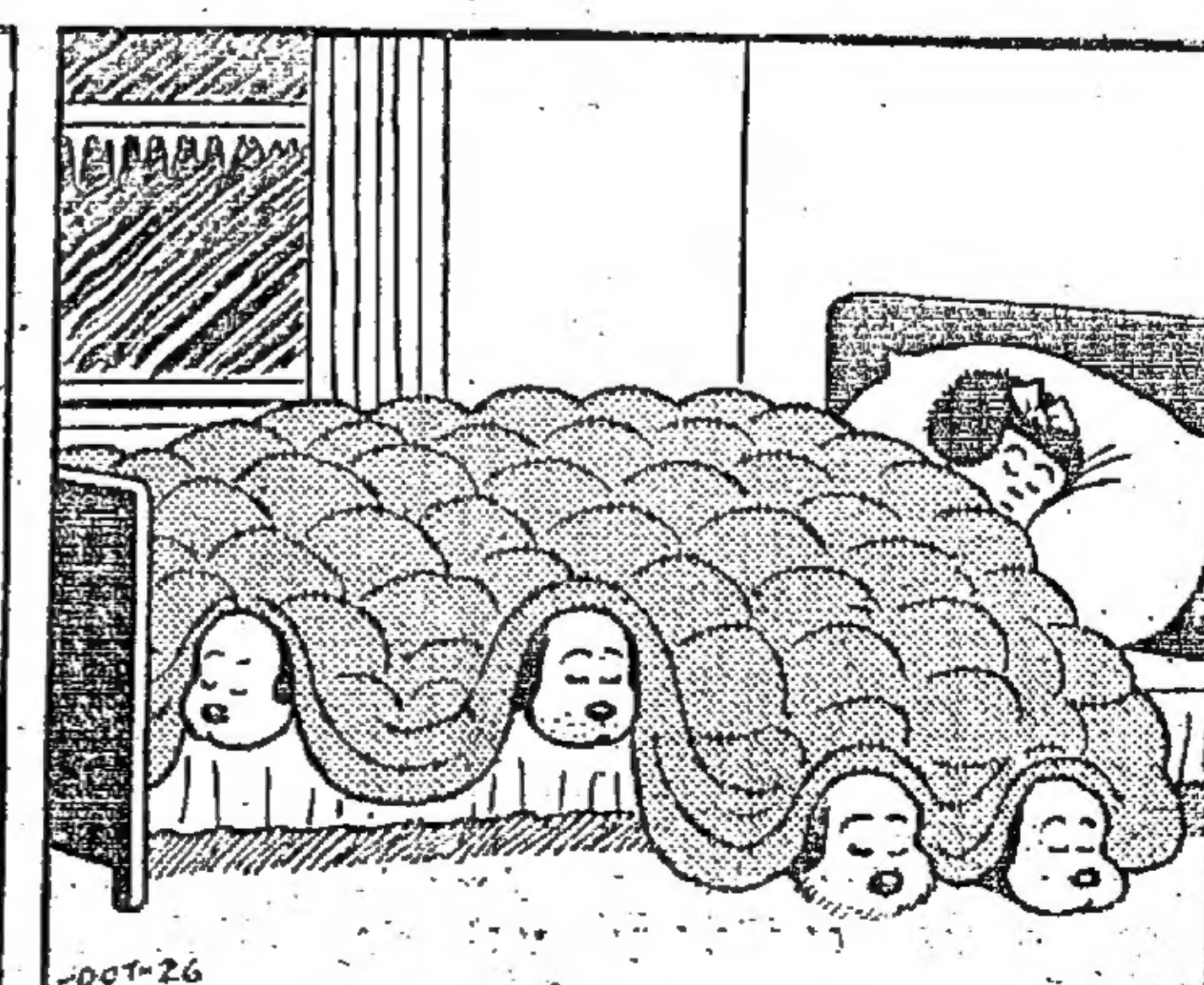
Paris, Jan. 25.

A session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will open in Paris on June 18 next, the Executive Board of UNESCO decided tonight.

The Board also unanimously decided to include Spain among the States to be invited to send observers to the conference.—Reuter.

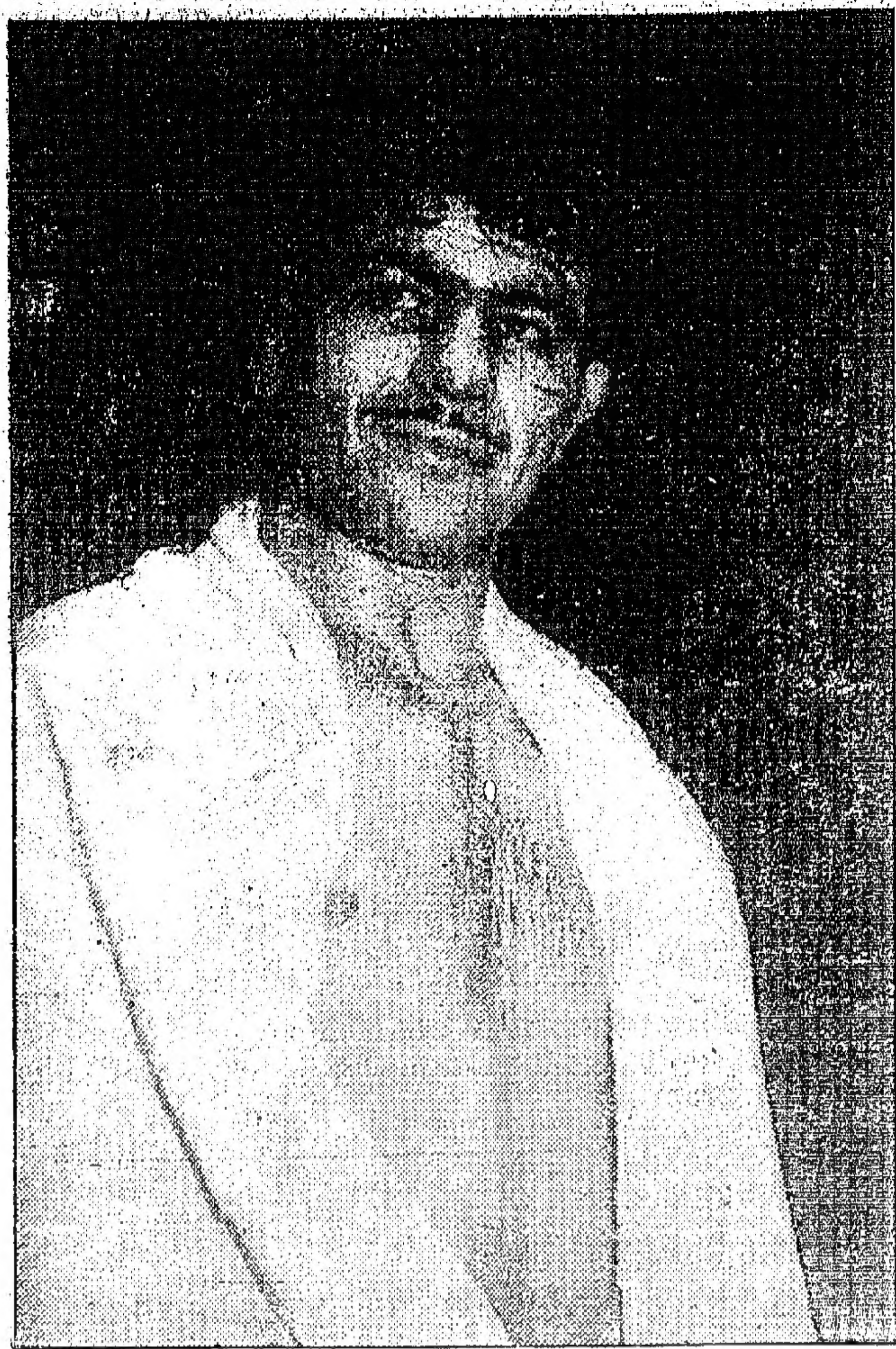
## NANCY

Water Surprise



By Ernie Bushmiller





Who's next in the ring with Gardner?

## Sandy Saddler Willing To Defend Title Against Clayton Or Phillips By GEORGE WHITING

London. Charley Johnston, English-born manager of World Featherweight Champion, negro Sandy Saddler, tells me from New York that his publicity kilted warrior is "ready and willing" to defend his title in England this year against the winner of our own private championship fight, at Nottingham on January 29, between holder Ronnie Clayton and challenger Al Phillips.

Naturally enough, Johnston appends to his message the two words that rule the boxing world from Harringay to Honolulu—"How much?"

What he does not mention is that a prior engagement at Madison Square Garden, New York, on February 23, puts Saddler's crown in possible jeopardy against his dear old pal and former champion, Willie Pep—a fight that could very well leave manager Johnston in no position to ask questions about guarantees, percentages, or anything else.

After all, it is Willie's turn to win! He and Sandy have been working, since October, 1948, that remarkable American phenomenon known as the

## Four Changes In India Team For Fifth Test

New Delhi, Jan. 25.

India today announced sweeping changes for the fifth and last match in the unofficial Test series against the Commonwealth touring team.

With the Commonwealth one up, India must win this match to draw the series.

Five players who were in the drawn fourth Test in Madras have been dropped for the final game, which begins in Cawnpore on February 8.

C. S. Nayudu, P. G. Joshi, N. Chowdhury, B. C. Alva and G. Kishenchand have been replaced by H. Gaskwad, Rajendra Nath, M. R. Rege, D. Gopinath and G. Ramchand.

The full team is as follows: V. M. Merchant (Captain), V. S. Hazare, S. Mushtaq Ali, V. Mankad, D. G. Phadkar, P. A. Untrigar, H. Gaskwad, Rajendra Nath, M. R. Rege, C. D. Gopinath and G. Ramchand.—Reuter.

"return-fight act"—in which the winner of a championship bout has part of his purse-money withheld until he fights the loser again.

The American fight customers stood for this nonsense in 1948, when Saddler won; in 1949, when Pep won; and in 1950, when Saddler won again. So why not in 1951?

### ONE PURPOSE

Whatever happens in New York on February 23, one of the first men to nip smartly into the winner's dressing room will be British promoter Reg King. Mr King, with a contract in his pocket, is making the trip for the express purpose of inviting the new world champion to stake his title against the Clayton-Phillips winner on a Nottingham football ground next summer.

I have no means of knowing how much Mr King is likely to offer for this title tilt, nor would I presume to ask. You may bet your boots, however, that there will be no promise of a guaranteed purse.

Those Lucullan days are past. If the Saddlers and the Peps of the world want to flash their well publicised fists in this country, they must do so "on the gate"—at the recognised ratio of 37½ per cent for the champion, 12½ per cent for the challenger. The more they draw the more they get.

Even so, Mr King avows that a fight here for the featherweight championship of the world, suitably boosted and bally-hoed, could well net the American holder of the title a tidy little packet of up to £10,000. But there would be no "return-fight" clauses in the contract! That is one Americanism we can very well do without.

—(London Express Service)

# CAN JACK GARDNER SUCCEED WHERE WOODCOCK FAILED?

Asks WALTER PILKINGTON

Can Jack Gardner, new Heavyweight Champion of Britain and the British Empire, succeed where Bruce Woodcock failed? The crown he has gained is the most valuable in the British ring and the one most prized. And good heavyweight boxers are so scarce that a boxer as young, capable and ambitious as Jack Gardner has no reason to fear losing it to one of his own countrymen unless a formidable opponent suddenly appears on the scene. So on the face of it the future of the 24-year-old chicken farmer from Market Harborough in the English county of Leicestershire looks good.

The new champion has many of the assets that can bring lasting fame. He is big, strong and tough. He was nearly 14 pounds (6.3 kilograms) heavier than Woodcock on the night when he won the cherished Lonsdale belt and prevented his rival from making one his own property by continued successful defence of his title. He is also dogged and plucky as befits a young man who joined the Grenadier Guards as a regular soldier. It was a proud moment for Gardner when he received congratulations on winning his fight with Woodcock from Princess Elizabeth as Colonel-in-Chief of the Guards.

Gardner is also a good fighter, as he proved in winning 22 of his 24 professional fights and in emerging from his eleven rounds clash with Woodcock at Earls Court Stadium, London, unscarred apart from a slight cut below one eye. He was shrewd enough to prepare to meet the threat of Woodcock's feared right swing by practising to keep out of the way of it. His admirers hope his sponsors will be equally wise in not pushing him too fast. He needs experience. He would rather have it the hard way than be pushed into fights that fail to test him, however lucrative.

### TO MEET ESCOE AGAIN?

Promoter Jack Solomons had ideas of matching him against Joey Maxim, World Light-heavyweight Champion, in London next February. This may be deferred through Maxim's proposed title fight with Ezzard Charles. All the better if it is. A sounder proposition, which might be a surer step up the ladder for Gardner, would be to match him, as has been suggested, with the coloured holder of the Canadian heavyweight championship, Verne Escoe, for the Empire title. Escoe is the only man who has beaten Gardner, once on points, once in five rounds. The Englishman would welcome an opportunity to convince critics that he has improved since their last clash.

Meanwhile South Africa this winter will see both Gardner and Battersea's Don Cockell, new British Cruiserweight Champion and recent winner against the coloured American Lloyd Marshall. Their manager, John Simpson, is keen to take both to the United States for training and fighting experience. It is a sound idea. If a similar course had been taken with Woodcock at the outset of his career in big boxing he would have acquired more resource and craftiness to match his undoubted grit, for no one has ever questioned his courage.

Gardner is cast in a similar mould as a fighting man. His father, an old Army boxer saw to that. He not only instilled a love of boxing into his up-standing son, but made him tough. He also taught him prudence. Jack Gardner is too sensible a fellow ever to become a boxing rolling stone or play-boy. He has made a living from the ring—laden with honours all British boxing followers hope—it will be to buy a farm.

### NEARLY KILLED

What of Woodcock, the sturdy railway worker, who, four years ago, gave the Yorkshire town of Doncaster something to shout about besides its famed butterscotch and St. Leger race? He looked a genuine prospect for a world heavyweight title fight. Too much was made of him, perhaps, in a meteoric start. One or two of his early contests in a widening sphere were with boxers of the glass-chinned variety.

He acquired, or inspired, false confidence and seasoned war-

riors like Mauriello and Joe Baksi, and, more recently, the polished Lee Savold of the disarming manner and killer punch, exposed the Englishman's limitations. Pluck was not enough. No boxer in modern times has shown more courage than Woodcock in standing up to Baksi's lethal left for several rounds with his jaw broken. It took Bruce a long time to get over that hammering from an older fighter much wiser in ringcraft. Then he was nearly killed in a motor-car crash.

He still, however, cherished sincere, if native, hopes of wearing a world crown. He made a dramatic return by defeating that boxing tiger, Freddie Mills, in a superb and spectacular fight. If he suffered any ill effects from the Baksi blow and the car mishap they were not noticeable. It was a new and magnificent Bruce by present heavyweight standards. Solomons was delighted. He may not have believed his protege had a real chance of ever getting into the same ring as Joe Louis, but a battle with the Brown Bomber, or the promise of one, was a tempting enough prospect

to keep Woodcock lined up with the major candidates.

Less prominence was given to the fact that Mills in that prestige recovery by Woodcock was giving away both height and considerable weight. The sad truth also emerged that Mill's fighting power had become blunted with the passing years. He fought hard with Woodcock but received a mauling from Woodcock's powerful right, the one weapon in his armoury in which Solomons, no fool in assessing a boxer's worth, had any real faith.

That sledgehammer right failed Woodcock against the cagey Savold whose hide and ox-like strength were impervious to it. A frightful eye gash finished the Yorkshireman's hope of real fame and finally it finished him in the ring for Gardner played on it, opened it and Woodcock was done. Dare he risk attempting the almost inevitable come back of boxers who profess to have quit in the bitterness of defeat but cannot bear obscurity even with a consoling financial pile? He probably will.

## Sir Stanley Rous Moves Nearer To Being Chief Of World Soccer

The Football Association Secretary, Sir Stanley Rous, has become Joint Secretary of the International Federation together with Dr Barassi of Italy, and thus moves one step nearer to the possibility that he may become Chief of World Soccer.

I can think of no one more competent and I think he could have had the full control now if he had not been loth to relinquish the reins of the English Association with the Festival of Britain looming in the offing.

Nevertheless I expect to see him as the dominating figure when the World Cup series is next held in FIFA's native Switzerland in 1954—possibly with Mr Arthur Drewry as President by then to make an all-England link-up.

### 73 COUNTRIES

The International Federation now has 73 countries, Germany, Japan and the Saar having been recently admitted. It is a testimony of the hold the game has on every corner of the world. The FA, in a recently published Bulletin, says that it has proposed to the International Federation that the Executive Committee shall consist of one member of each of eight groups. As it is of world wide interest, here are the associations of the countries in these eight groups:—

1. Accra, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, New Zealand, Afghanistan, Burma, India, China, Iran, Israel, Korea, Lebanon, Japan, Syria, Pakistan, Philippines, Siam, Turkey.
2. Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, San Salvador, U.S.A.
3. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam,

Uruguay, Venezuela.  
4. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Soviet Russia.

5. Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia.

6. Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

7. England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales.

8. Belgium, France, Eire, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland, Saar, Germany.

Why do the following countries not get the chance of direct representation—Australia, Malta, British West Indies, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Kenya, Malaya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Uganda, and Zanzibar, all of which are members of the FIFA?

Admittedly they are within the Commonwealth and are well looked after by Lancaster Gate, London, W. 2. But it is still anomalous.

Why New Zealand and Canada, and not Australia, and the West Indies? Why Cyprus and not Malta? Why Accra and not Nigeria? I suppose there is an answer but it does not occur to me.

—ARCHIE QUICK.



## FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

# Allocations Board For Materials To Be Enlarged

Washington, Jan. 25.

Usually reliable diplomatic sources said today that the Central Allocations Board for Raw Materials will be enlarged from three members to seven or eight as a result of United States insistence, although Great Britain preferred only three members.

The Board will guide the Commodity Committee whose duties are to assure that each of the democratic countries obtains a fair share of basic materials during the rearmament of the Western nations.

The organisation will not begin to function, however, until consultations on the subject with the French Prime Minister, Rene Pleven, here next week, diplomats said.

Great Britain wanted the board to be limited to itself, France and the United States. Agreement was reached on this at one stage, but the United States renewed its contention that at least a Latin-American country should be admitted and finally won the argument. In

return, Britain insisted that Canada and India should be members and diplomats expect that to happen.

Egypt may be invited to represent the Middle East and one of the middle-sized European countries may also be put on the board, diplomats said.

Belgium is reported to be eager for membership on the grounds of the mineral wealth of the Belgian Congo.

Diplomats said that Scandinavian nations would also like to be represented and that Italy wants a place.

Sources said that Charles Wilson, Director of the Office of Defence Mobilisation, is considering what raw materials the Committee should be given under the board. His opinion is expected to be decisive. It is most likely that the Committee will control zinc and copper, rubber, wool and ferro alloys, with a sub-committee for tungsten, manganese and the like. There may not be a committee for tin, coal, shipping and manpower immediately but it may be set up later this year. —United Press.

## RUBBER FUTURES MARKETS

London, Jan. 25.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follow:—

No. 1 rubber (in cents per lb.)	60 3/4-61 3/4
March	59 1/4-60
April/June	58 1/4-59 1/4
July/September	57 1/4-58 1/4
October/December	47 1/4 nominal

—United Press.

## SINGAPORE MARKET

Singapore, Jan. 25.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follow:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb.	206-207
January	199-200
Number 2 rubber, January	200-201
Number 3 rubber, January	194-195
Number 4 rubber, January	186-187
Spot rubber, unbleached	214-216
Black crepe	158-159
No. 1 pale crepe	217-219

—United Press.

## NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Jan. 25.

On the commodity exchanges, sales totalled 3 contracts, with final prices unchanged to off 100 points. The spot market remained more or less in a stalemate with Government buying ideas still ranging a cent or two below the Eastern selling levels.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Spot	72
March	66.60 bid
May	62.00 bid
July	57.00 bid

—United Press.

## Grain Price In Chicago

Chicago, Jan. 25.

Prices of grain futures closed here today as follow:—

Wheat—price per bushel	2.44
Spot	2.44 1/2-3/4
December	2.44 1/2-3/4
March	2.39 1/2-3/4
May	2.40 1/2-3/4
July	2.40 1/2-3/4

Corn

Spot	1.77 1/4
December	1.77 1/4
March	1.78
May	1.77 1/4
July	1.77 1/4

Rye

December	1.75 1/4-1/2
May	1.77 1/2

Oats

December	98 1/2-99
March	96 1/2-98

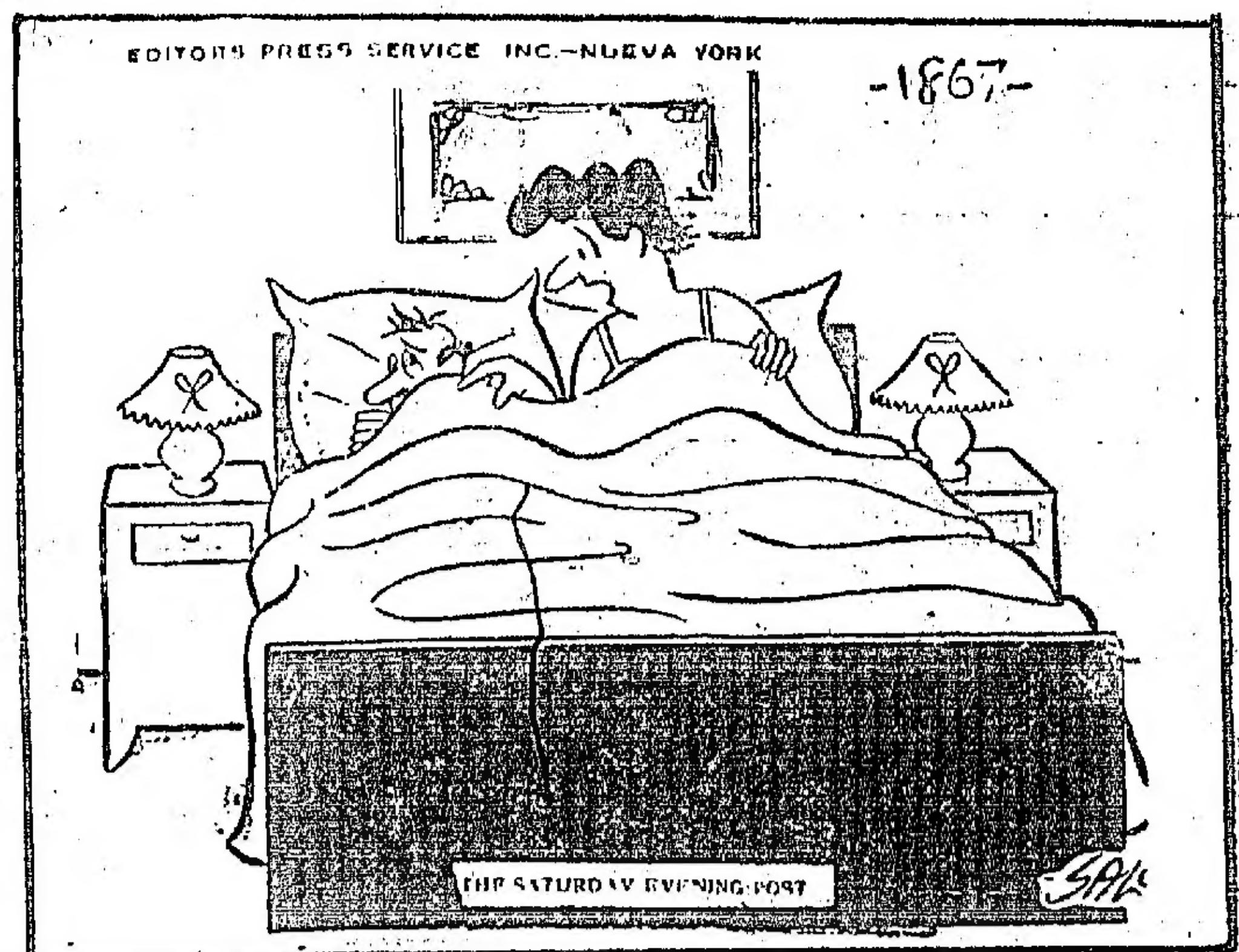
NEW YORK FLOUR—per 200 lb. sack. \$13.10.—United Press.

## U.S. Tea Imports Soaring

New York, Jan. 25.

United States tea imports reached a 39-year-high in the first 11 months of 1950, Mr Hyde, Managing Director of Tea Bureau Incorporated announced today.

He said 106,416,552 pounds of tea were imported during those months, 21.3 percent above imports for the same months of 1949.—United Press.



"Kenneth, will you get up and see if you haven't changed your mind about my new hat?"

## JACK DAVIES SHOW TALKING

# It Was Quite A Year In The Film World!

Looking back at fifty-one columns of film news, reviews, and chitter chatter, I have come to the conclusion that, filmically speaking, 1950 wasn't such a bad year after all.

It was the year when Jean Simmons became 21 more spectacularly than any film star before her. When Gracie Fields let it be known that she was willing to make another film if anyone found the right story—so far, nobody has.... When Moira Shearer made her second film.... When Somerset Maugham, at the ripe old age of 77, sat down and wrote his first screen play.... When Sally Ann Howes got married.... When Rene Ray wrote a book for grown-ups called "Emma Conquest" and Esmond Knight wrote a book for children called "Down at Unkers".

It was the year when a young Spanish bull-fighter named Mario Cabre wrote love poems to a young American actress named Ava Gardner much to the delight of the British public.... When Anouk made her British film debut.... When Carnegie Films sent a unit to Cannes and then ran out of pounds, shillings, and francs.... When Sid Field, Walter Huston, and Al Jolson, three of the great names of show business died.... When Richard Attenborough played a few records over the air and discovered a coloured girl named Rose Murphy, who kept wondering what the trouble could be....

It was the year when James Mason visited London with his wife, his child but without his cats.... When after all the publicity in the world Rossellini's "Stromboli" didn't even get a West End showing.... When Petula Clark got her own radio programme.... and Kieron Moore announced he was going to be a producer.... When Ted Ray learnt that being funny on celluloid is harder than being funny over the air....

When Gabriel Pascal announced that he was going to make "Androcles and the Lion".... When M.-G.-M. took over Rome to make a film called "Quo Vadis"....

When Richard Todd went to Hollywood to make a film, made it, and returned to Elstree.... When Stewart Granger went to Africa to make a film, made it, and then went to Hollywood....

When E. V. H. Emmett went back to newsreel commenting....

It was the year when the British film industry got knocked flat on its back by a horror named Entertainment Tax.... When Brumas made a two-reeler.... When Sir Alexander Korda finally persuaded Margot Fonteyn to star in a ballet film.... When "Worm's Eye View" was filmed.... When Twentieth Century-Fox spent £750,000 on "The Black Rose" and thereby produced a molehill out of a mountain.... When Winston Churchill's daughter Sarah danced with Fred Astaire in Hollywood.... When Betty Box proved with "Clouded Yellow" that she could produce films very nicely, thank you, without the help of brother Sydney....

It was the year when Judy Garland got more publicity than she wanted.... When Danny Kaye got offered a part by the Metropolitan Opera and turned it down.... When David Farrar declined to sing the "Flowerdora" chorus with Michael Wilding, Richard Todd, Jack Warner and a number of other well-known boys and girls.... When Net-

## "The Blue Lamp" Is Vivid And Realistic

One of the most impressive pictures to come from a British film studio last year, "The Blue Lamp" (the current attraction at the Queen's Theatre) explores the life of a London policeman and obtains its title from the blue lantern bearing the word "Police" which is fixed by the door of every police station in England.

The story presents a vivid and realistic picture of life in the Police Force—its routine hazards, humours and ideals—by detailing the adventures of two officers, a veteran nearing retirement and a young recruit. The events cover no more than a few days of their lives—and what happens to them can happen to any two policemen in real life even to the sudden entry of murder and violence into their routine of patrolling their "beats" with eyes open to petty misdemeanours and people in commonplace distress.

The acting is keyed to a note of realism. Jack Warner plays the Veteran with affection and a keen eye for character. Jimmy Hanley succeeds in creating a similar impression by portraying with similar keen observation and casual sense of humour the eager youngster.

A third member of the cast to distinguish himself is Dirk Bogarde, playing the young crook who brings violence, murder and the thrills and danger of pursuit into the lives of the other two.

—LEONARD WALLACE.

fold's, one of the smallest studios in Britain, turned out 17 pictures non-stop, more than any of the biggest studios....

It was the year when Gloria Swanson made one of the most spectacular come-backs of all time.... When Bette Davis gave the performance of a lifetime in "All About Eve".... When Anna Neagle so brilliantly portrayed a heroine named "Odette".... When Sylvia Mangano proved once more that curves speak louder than words at the box-office.... When Olivia de Havilland again abandoned lipstick for art in "The Heiress".... When Joan Hickson gave just about the best performance of the year by a feature player and Barry Jones became a star, in "Seven Days to Noon"....

It was the year when British studios produced "The Blue Lamp," "State Secret," "They Were Not Divided," "The Wooden Horse," "Morning Departure" and "Seven Days to Noon".... When Hollywood gave us "Intruder in the Dust," "Twelve O'Clock High," "Battleground," "On the Town," "The Dividing Line," "Sunset Boulevard," "Panic in the Streets," "Asphalt Jungle," "The Men," and "All About Eve"....

## 'LIGHTS' UP AGAIN

It was the year when a 20-year-old film, "City Lights," and its creator and star, Charles Chaplin, outshone them all.... When a character actor named James Whitmore stole "Battleground" from half a dozen stars.... When William Holden gave the best male performance of the year in "Sunset Boulevard"....

Yes, it was quite a year. And now, as it draws peacefully (thank heaven) to a close, I wish you all a happy Christmas and even better films next year.



And I'm taking my wife to see "The Mudlark" to-night.

## LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Jan. 25.

Prices of tin eased somewhat this morning. Turnover was only 10 tons for cash.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follow:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,255
Three-months tin, buyers	1,230
Three-months tin, sellers	1,235
Business done at	1,235
Settlement	1,230

—United Press.

## Standard bridge

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South.

Game all.

N	E
♠ K 10 9 3	♠ 7 5 2
♥ A Q J 9 5	♥ 8 6 4
♦ 6 4	♦ 3
♣ 7	♣ 2
W	E
♠ 10 8 4 3 2	♠ 9 7 5 2
♥ J 9 3	♥ A K Q 10 8 5
♦ K Q 9 8	♦ 5 4 2
♣ A Q J	♣ 10 7 3
♠ R 7 6	♠ 10 7 3
♥ 2	♥ 10 7 3
♦ A J 10 7 3	♦ 10 7 3

One team, through bad luck, bad bidding and bad defence, lost 1860 points on this deal. Both auctions started with One Club by South, One Heart by North and Two Diamonds by East. The first South, playing the Prepared Club, bid Three Clubs to show a genuine suit. North rebid his Hearts and the final contract was Six Hearts, doubled, and one down after East had led ♠ K and shifted to ♠ 5. Spades were never mentioned.

In Room 2 South made the natural rebid of Two Spades over East's Two Diamonds. North jumped to Four Spades and South bid Five Hearts, suggesting a single-ten Diamond. North's Six Spades was doubled by East to induce West to lead a Heart, but ♠ 3 was led and South made 12 tricks with ease.

London Express Service.



# BRITAIN OPPOSES SANCTIONS

## India Urges Round-Table Conference To Bring Peace In Korea

### Long Debate In U.N. On American Resolution

Lake Success, Jan. 25.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain) told the Political Committee today that no penal measures should be taken against China whose intentions should be further probed.

New Zealand announced in the same Committee that it would support the branding of Communist China as an aggressor in Korea.

Earlier, India had urged a round-table conference with Communist China to bring peace in Korea.

Sir Gladwyn informed the Committee that his delegation was broadly in agreement with the first five paragraphs of an American resolution now before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

One of these paragraphs asks the Assembly to find that the Chinese People's Republic, by aiding the North Koreans in fighting the United Nations' forces, "has itself engaged in aggression in Korea".

Sir Gladwyn thought that the wording of these paragraphs might require further consideration, but when it came to the next part of the resolution his delegation had doubts about its wisdom.

He said, "When it comes to considering further measures, I would be less than frank if I did not express the gravest doubt regarding the wisdom of any such action before the intentions of the Peking Government were further explored."

Sir Gladwyn asked whether all delegations could say that they were satisfied that the United Nations had completely exhausted all possibilities of exploration.

He thought that they had not and asked the United Nations to continue a study of the ambiguities in the Peking replies.

#### FACTS NOT WORDS

For this reason Britain would support any proposal to set up machinery seeking further clarification.

"We are dealing with facts, not words", Sir Gladwyn declared.

Sir Gladwyn said that there could be no doubt that the Peking Government had taken an active part in the aggression against the Korean Republic.

"From a moral point of view their action has been just as reprehensible as if it were they who first set loose the war," he added.

"Let there be no mistake about this," he continued.

"In nothing that I am saying and in nothing that I have said in the past is there the slightest attempt to condone the attitude of the People's Government."

"They have undoubtedly hitherto pursued a policy which, if unchecked, can lead to chaos in the civilised world as we know it."

"It may even bring to nothing all the patient efforts which have been made since the war to build up a system of collective security."

#### DANGEROUS PRECIPICE

Sir Gladwyn added with emphasis: "My Government has from the outset deplored the acts of the Peking Government and will leave nothing undone to put an end to any aggression that they may cherish."

He said that the British Government was not at this juncture prepared to say whether the Chinese People's Republic was irrevocably bent on a policy of militant aggression and whether its leaders fully comprehended the "dangerous precipice" which now gaped before them.

Today's debate opened with India urging a round-table

conference with Communist China.

The Indian delegate, Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, declared that some members of the United Nations had objected that the recent "clarification" received from Peking on possible peace terms still left certain doubts and even raised new ones.

He said, "It is clear that no matter how we pursue this process of questions and answers there may always be room, at least in some minds, for further elucidation."

"This is the inevitable result of conducting correspondence across thousands of miles."

"The quickest way would be to hold a preliminary conference, in which the Chinese People's Republic would participate. This would be the quickest way of solving all doubts."

#### THE OBJECTIVE

Sir Benegal emphasised that the 12-nation Arab-Asian resolution was particularly designed to get such a conference started and he thought that on technical grounds it should have priority in debate and voting over the American resolutions which condemned Communist China as an aggressor.

He said that his delegation had been accused of callousness in asking for postponements while men were being killed in Korea. This thought had "haunted" the Indian delegation throughout.

But one thought which had sustained his delegation was based on letters and telegrams from scores of Americans encouraging the Indian delegation to continue with its efforts, Sir Benegal said.

"Our efforts are aimed at achieving a peaceful solution of Far East problems. Any extension of the conflict would only result in further bloodshed," he added.

#### FIGHTING LULL

Sir Benegal advised the United Nations to take advantage of the present lull in the Korean fighting to begin talks with the Chinese Communists.

"This lull may not be without significance," he said.

The Indian delegate said that it might be asked how it was possible to hold consultations with an aggressor government. But what had the United Nations been doing all this time? he asked.

The three-man cease-fire group set up by the General Assembly had, in fact, negotiated with the Chinese People's Republic at long range. The Arab-Asian resolution merely aimed at continuing this process across a table to save time—*Reuter*.

#### CHINESE CLARIFICATION

London, Jan. 25.  
Britain's final decision on how she will vote in the United Nations Political Committee's discussion of the Korean issue

is still in suspense, according to available information here.

From what is now known of the latest Chinese clarifications, transmitted through the Indian Government, they do appear to come somewhat nearer to a basis of negotiation in three respects.

1.—By dropping the condition that any cease-fire talks should be held on Chinese oil. China is now apparently ready to accept New Delhi or Cairo as meeting places.

This policy is considered to be further indicated by the American insistence on branding China as an aggressor, as such an appellation would also shelve indefinitely the question of admitting China into the United Nations.

In any case, these observers pointed out, this interpretation of American policy should be present in the minds of the Chinese, who are now seen to be more eager than before to start negotiations.—*Reuter*.

#### FRENCH POLICY

Paris, Jan. 25.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight that France would in principle vote in the United Nations Political Committee for the whole of the American resolution condemning Communist China as an aggressor.

Regarding the resolution of the 12 Arab and Asian countries, proposing a preliminary conference of seven, also due to be presented to the Committee, the spokesman said: "We must first see whether it can be reconciled with the American resolution."

"We think it is possible that the texts of these two resolutions may be improved before the vote."

Sardar Hardit Singh, the Indian Ambassador to France, today gave the French Foreign Office an amplification of the latest Chinese statement to the United Nations.

He told *Reuter* tonight: "It confirms our own very strong impression that the Chinese are very willing to have the whole case negotiated."—*Reuter*.

#### KEY ISSUE

Sir Gladwyn Jebb devoted considerable time to the key issue of China's United Nations membership. He said the question was misinterpreted in the United States. He said it was not a question of admitting the Chinese Communists to the United Nations but, with China already a member, admitting the fact that the Communists, not the Nationalists on Formosa, represent China.

Sir Gladwyn pointed to several concessions he believed Peking had made in the message relayed by India on Monday. He said it was "reasonably clear" that the offer to "advise" the withdrawal of volunteers meant that this would be coordinated with the United Nations' withdrawal, adding that Mao Tse-tung "can't swallow in one gulp" his previous stand. He also said that the Peking offer of a ceasefire only "for a limited period" was not an insuperable problem. He said the issue would depend on how long a period was contemplated.

As if to smooth troubled waters between London and Washington, where President Truman urged the United Na-

tions to call Peking an aggressor and discuss with other nations "what can and should be done about aggression in Korea," Sir Gladwyn added, "We are not going to be foolish enough to let this question develop into any serious rift with our friends."

#### ROMULO CRITICAL

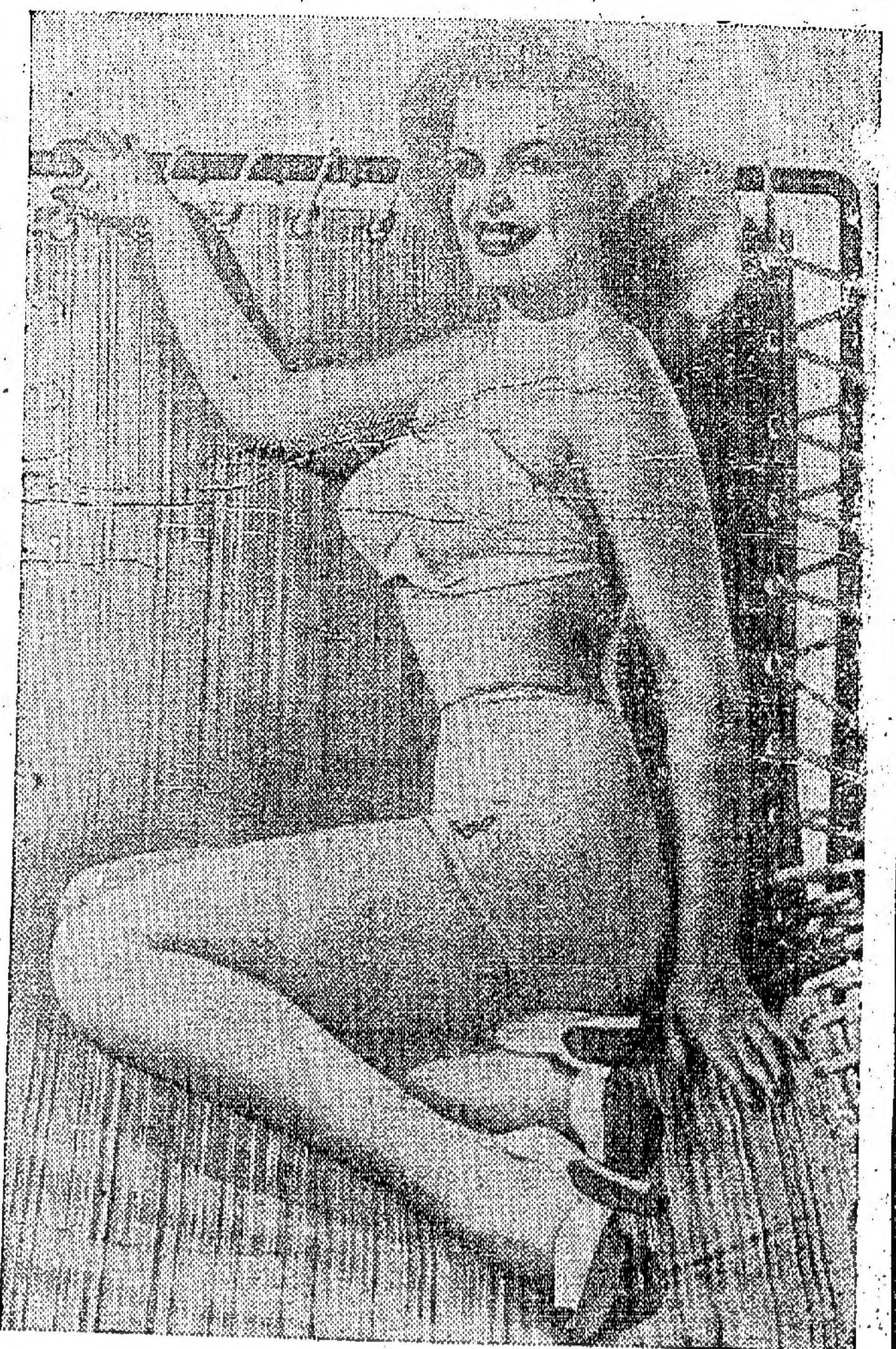
Sir Gladwyn was followed by Mr. Carlos Romulo of the Philippines, who saw the Arab-Asian resolution as "dangerous sorcery". Mr. Romulo said his views on the Asian resolution were given frankly and plainly because "no useful purpose can be served at this time by vague or evasive generalisations". He said that it should be no surprise that Peking is willing to accept the Asian proposals because they are "cut exactly to the pattern of its demands". Romulo said the 12-nation resolution sought to meet the Chinese viewpoint that negotiations come before a ceasefire in Korea.

"Thus instead of maintaining as we should the just principle of a ceasefire before negotiations, we are being led by an ingenious formula of words to reverse ourselves and capitulate to Peking's demand of negotiations before ceasefire. The idea of a ceasefire has vanished altogether and all that is left is elucidation, amplification and negotiation at the pleasure of Peking and on its terms."

Mr. Romulo said the resolution's one undoubted merit was that it had been drafted with "extraordinary skill." He added: "On the excuse of seeking further elucidation and amplification of Peking's intentions, we are being induced to abandon our basic principles of ceasefire before negotiations and we are supposed to like it and not to notice the difference."

#### "A DECEPTION"

"Any move to propose negotiations before a ceasefire must be rejected as a deception. I am confident the majority of the Committee will resist the dangerous sorcery of such proposals. The Philippine delegation cannot consent to a proposal which would place the United Nations in the abject



**BEAUTY FOR CANVAS**—Starlet Cleo Moore, in Hollywood, is something to send the old masters running for their canvas. She makes a picture against the back of a canvas chair, and even a proper frame couldn't do much to heighten her charms.

position of begging for one kind word or gesture of explanation from Peking.

Mr. Romulo said the only proposal that could be accepted by the Committee was the American one.

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, Soviet Russia indicated approval of the Arab-Asian resolution. He told the Committee that the Russian delegation would "take exception to adoption that resolution in the hope the measures contemplated therein may be conducive to peaceful settlement in the East."

#### DIFFERENT PREMISE

Senor Hernan Santa Cruz, Chile followed Mr. Tsarapkin. He pledged Chile's support of the United States' condemnatory resolution and stressed that Asiatic nations operated on different premises from the rest of the world.

"They are convinced there is misunderstanding of Peking's intentions—we are convinced that the Peking government has isolated and intends to keep isolating China from the non-Communist world," he said.

The Committee adjourned until 10.45 a.m. tomorrow.—*United Press*.

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